

A War Incident.

TAKING DESPERATE CHANCES FOR A CHEW OF TOBACCO.

"Grubby" was a middle-aged easy-going sort of a fellow, who felt a sort of martial pride in pointing to the address on his letters, which read as follows: "Godfrey Hardy, Company K, Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac." It was on a hot day in the month of June, 1863—the day before the commencement of the northward movement which culminated in Gettysburg—that "Grubby," with many others of his regiment, was sent on picket duty at a point on the Rappahannock, some two miles below Fredericksburg. About 10 A. M. he was duly posted close to the edge of the stream. On the opposite shore, and, perhaps one hundred feet distant, were the enemy's pickets pacing to and fro. There was no picket shooting being done at that time, and although the opposite lines were only separated by the narrow river, they paced their "beats" in full view of each other without fear. After "Grubby" had held his position some twenty minutes he approached the sentinel on his right and asked for a chew of tobacco, but the party accosted never used the "weed," and was unable to supply his wants.

The sentinel on his left was next interviewed with the same ill success. The case now began to look desperate, an hour and a half yet before the relief would come, and no tobacco. He slung his gun over his shoulder and walked to and fro in a mechanical sort of way, the very image of despair. But presently he halted, faced quickly to the opposite shore, and called out in a subdued tone to the Confederate sentry: "Say, you feller over there, have you any tobacco?" "Yes," came the response. "Will you gimme a chaw if I'll come over?" "Yes," said Johnny. In a twinkling "Grubby" inverted his gun, thrust the bayonet in the ground, peeled off his clothes, and was in the water pulling for the other side. He got his tobacco, and returned to his post just in time to escape detection by an officer who rode along then to inspect the picket line.

The writer of this was on picket duty at the same time and place, and can vouch for the correctness of the story.

Important Land Decision.

In the case of General Jeff. C. Davis, who applied to enter a homestead under section 2304-5-6, and eight of the Revised Statutes, which was sometime since submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, that officer has given a decision in which he holds that at least one year of actual residence on the land is actually necessary, and therefore declines to permit General Davis to make entry without entry without settlement. Under the act of June 8, 1872, now incorporated in the revised Statutes, sections 2304-9 provisions is first made for the entry of land under the homestead act, by any person who has served not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government. The next section allows the time spent in service in the army or navy to be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title (five years,) and if the discharge is on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty then the full term of enlistment is to be deducted without reference to the time he may have served—

But no patent shall issue to any homestead settlement who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

The two following sections permit the entry of additional land where less than 160 acres have previously been entered and confer the same rights upon widows and minor children as are granted to the soldier or sailor. The next section reads as follows:

Where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein in the administration of such homestead laws be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered.

It was under this section that General Davis, as a representative of a large class, claimed the right of entry at the local land office, which was refused, and the question was carried up to the Secretary of the Interior, who has just rendered a decision, that the law must be construed as a whole, and that the requirement of one year's residence in section 2304, relating to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, applies equally to those now in the service, and of course deprives them of any benefit under section 2308, quoted above.

The Soldiers' Widows.

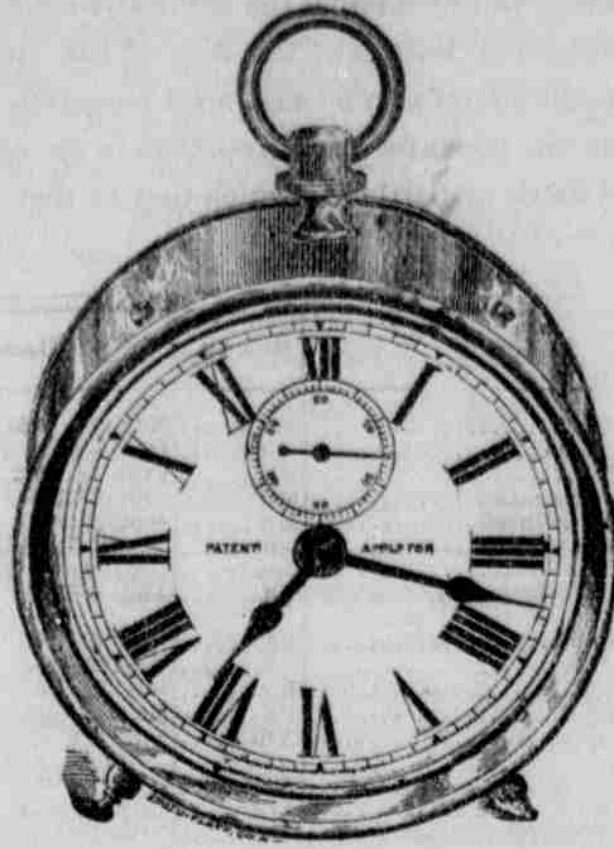
The sorrows and sufferings of the thousands of the destitute widows of those who perished for the country on the field or in the hospital, would afford a touching theme for the pen of the novelist or historian. Much of this grows out of the determination shown by the Commissioner of Pensions to reject all the claims presented unless "every jot and tittle" of evidence is produced to establish them.

He distrusts every claim, and long since has said he "could not bring himself to believe the evidence presented."

Among letters which we are constantly receiving on the subject, here is one from a lady residing at Denver, Colorado: "My lungs last summer troubled me so much, I was advised by the doctor to come here. In regard to my case, the Lord knows I have furnished evidence, one time and another, enough to secure five hundred pensions, but the fault all rests with those in office at Washington, who would let me suffer and die in want and need, just because I can't find one man. That's the way the Government is taking care of the widows and orphans all over this land, while its leading officials are drawing great salaries and living in style. My husband served three years and two months as an officer, and gave his life for his country. Now, his widow must do any work which offers to obtain her bread, till she loses her health entirely, while a few old fogies in Washington believe they are so conscientious they must have the double-distilled refined truth, or they will give me nothing, while well knowing, in the sight of God, I am entitled to all I claim. I really am at a loss to know what I shall do."

AN IRISH laborer was lying in a ditch very much the worse for liquor. He was encountered by the priest of his parish. Very much shocked, his reverence turned the drunkard over, who muttered: "Where am I?" "On the road to hell," replied the priest, sternly. "I thought so," said Pat, "when I heard Father Murtagh's voice."

Special Announcement to all Our Friends.



Quite recently we have been enabled, through fortuitous circumstances, to make arrangements for procuring a large supply of those beautiful little gems, of nickel-plated clocks, with heavy plate-glass fronts and stem-winding, which are now so exceedingly popular in the East and wherever used. (See illustration above.) All the movements of this clock are perfect. They are manufactured of the best materials, with polished steel springs, and all the plates are screwed together. In short, this clock, as we state, is a gem, thoroughly reliable as a time keeper, and admirably fitted to grace any mantle, shelf, or stand in any parlor, dining, or sleeping room. Now, having related these unquestionable facts pertaining to this clock, which we designate as "THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE" Clock, we beg leave to impress it upon the minds of all readers, that owing to special arrangements, we are enabled to offer to any and all "The National Tribune Clock" and "The National Tribune Newspaper" for the unprecedented low price of \$1.75. In clubs of ten or more subscribers desiring a clock and paper we will allow one extra clock and paper, for the getting up of every said club of ten. The clock and paper will be sold, under no circumstances, for less than one dollar and seventy-five cents, whether in orders for one or a hundred, and in all cases of so ordering, parties must pay the freight, the amount of which will be but a trifle. No fears need be entertained of a breakage of the clock or disarrangement of its parts by transportation. Thus, we give you a superior clock and an excellent newspaper, of special interest to the thousands of soldiers of the country, concerning their patriotism, their rights, and their pockets, while the general news it publishes relating to matters at Washington, its social gossip, lively sketches, choice selections, &c., will render it a welcome guest in every family circle. Now, here is a prospectus for some good, profitable business, which soldiers especially could make a great success. Almost every householder would buy one of these clocks, even if he had several on hand, and those who have none, would surely buy. Go to work then and get up your clubs. Think of it. A beautiful family clock, entirely reliable, and an interesting family newspaper, both for one dollar and seventy-five cents, together with an extra clock and newspaper for every getter up of a club of ten. Eleven clocks and eleven newspapers for seventeen dollars and fifty cents. Remit by money orders, which can be obtained at almost every U. S. Post Office, by registered letter, by draft on New York, or by express.

Specimen of paper sent free.

Address at once,

"THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COMPANY,"

Washington, D. C.

The attention of the former clients of B. F. Pritchard, Esq., of Indianapolis, Indiana, who have not written to me since December, 1876, is again called to the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOV. 13, 1876.
GEORGE E. LEMON, Esq., Washington, D. C.:
DEAR SIR—You are hereby authorized to notify each of my clients that I have transferred to you all their claims, evidences, &c., and that it is my desire that they should correspond with you hereafter, and forward such evidence as you may need to complete their claims.
(Signed)
B. F. PRITCHARD.

This proposed transfer was submitted to the Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, for his consideration and action. The following extract from his letter, written to the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, explains itself, and to it your attention is invited:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1876.

In view of the peculiar state of facts existing in the case, and the good standing of Mr. Lemon as an attorney before this Department, as well as his apparent good faith in this entire transaction, I am of the opinion that it would be proper to allow the transfer to be made.

Z. CHANDLER.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, issued an order recognizing me in all cases filed by Mr. Pritchard prior to October 6, 1876; wherein he hath the power of substitution.

Important to Readers—Observe this Carefully.

The Americans are a nation of readers. Many ladies and gentlemen take half a dozen newspapers and magazines, and yet demand more. Are they fully supplied unless a patron of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, a journal specially devoted to the interests of the soldiers of the country, their only and immediate organ in the United States, and containing at the same time general and spicy news and information which readers will relish.

Now, in order to accommodate all who desire our paper, we have made arrangements to furnish it and others having a national reputation at the following rates:

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and—

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American, Baltimore.....	1 50
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Advocate, Christian, St. Louis.....	2 50
Appleton's Journal, New York.....	2 75
Appleton's Popular Science, New York.....	4 25
Benham's Review, Indianapolis.....	1 25
Banner of Light, Boston.....	3 15
Ballou's Magazine, Boston.....	1 75
Blade, Toledo.....	2 00
Cultivator, Albany.....	2 50
Cultivator, Boston.....	2 00
Church's Musical Visitor, Cincinnati.....	1 50
Commercial Advertiser, Detroit.....	2 00
Contributor, Boston.....	1 10
Cottage Hearth, Boston.....	1 50
Christian at Work, New York.....	2 50
Christian Weekly, Illustrated, New York.....	2 50
Courier-Journal, Louisville.....	1 75
Detroit Free Press.....	1 75
Demorest's Monthly Magazine, New York.....	2 50
Danbury News, Danbury.....	2 10
Every Body's Paper, Chicago.....	70
Enquirer, Cincinnati.....	1 50
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, New York.....	3 50
Chinney Corner, New York.....	3 50
Lady's Journal, New York.....	3 50
Sunday Magazine, New York.....	2 75
Boy's and Girl's Weekly, New York.....	2 25
Popular Monthly, New York.....	2 75
Budget of Wit, New York.....	1 50
Forest and Stream, New York.....	3 50
Farmer's Friend, Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	1 60
Fur, Fin and Feather, New York.....	2 00
Floral Cabinet, New York.....	1 50
Fireside Companion, New York.....	2 50
Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville.....	1 75
Globe, Boston.....	1 30
Graphic, (Illustrated,) New York.....	2 25
Goody's Lady Book, Philadelphia.....	2 00
Hawkeye, Burlington.....	1 75
Home and Farm, Louisville.....	90
Harper's Weekly, New York.....	3 70
Bazar, New York.....	3 70
Monthly, New York.....	3 50
Home Magazine, Athens.....	2 25
Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago.....	1 75
In Door and Out, Chicago.....	1 00
Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis.....	2 00
Indianapolis Journal, Indianapolis.....	1 50
Irish American, New York.....	2 50
Independent, (with valuable premiums,) New York.....	3 00
Interior, Chicago.....	2 25
Inter-Ocean, Chicago.....	1 55
Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis.....	1 70
Journal of Chemistry, Boston.....	1 15
Kansas Farmer, Topeka.....	1 90
Living Age, Boston.....	7 25
Methodist, New York.....	2 20
Musical World, Cincinnati.....	1 50
National Sunday School Teacher, Chicago.....	1 50
Nation, New York.....	5 20
New York Sun, (weekly).....	1 50
Evening Post, (weekly).....	1 60
Herald, (weekly).....	1 40
World, (weekly).....	1 40
Times, (weekly).....	1 50
News, (weekly).....	1 40
Observer, (weekly).....	2 65
National Baptist, Philadelphia.....	2 75
Nursery, Boston.....	1 60
Odd Fellows' Companion, Columbus.....	1 25
Public Leader, Detroit.....	1 75
Prairie Farmer, Chicago.....	2 00
Republican, Springfield.....	2 00
Republican Press, Concord.....	2 00
Sentinel, Indianapolis.....	1 40
Standard, Chicago.....	2 70
Saturday Journal, New York.....	2 50
Scientific American, New York.....	3 40
Scientific Farmer, Boston.....	1 20
Scribner's Monthly, New York.....	3 70
St. Nicholas, New York.....	2 90
Star Spangled Banner, Hinsdale, N. H.....	85
Sunday School Times, Philadelphia.....	2 15
Times, Chicago, (weekly).....	1 75
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly).....	1 50
Times, Philadelphia.....	1 75

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Now, we specially call upon the soldiers to help us in the work of enlarging our subscription list by the means here presented. It can readily be done, if they will put their shoulders to the wheel. If they regard it as their paper—which it is, most emphatically—they will feel a pride in its success.

The larger our subscription list, the more money we can afford to expend in making it an additionally attractive sheet.

We would like to hear from any soldiers, North, South, East, or West, who would be pleased to labor in the cause. Let us hear from you, boys.

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